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STASZ COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S INTERIM ARMS PROPOSAL

LD301948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Correspondent Michal Stasz commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President's statement, which he delivered in the presence of the ambassadors of the NATO member states, lasted less than 10 minutes. The announcement that Reagan -- through the U.S. delegation at the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe -- has put forward a new proposal to the USSR, since his so called zero option was, as expected, rejected by the other side as unacceptable, formed the essence of today's statement. Reagan did not mention the special details of the proposal, he only said that the United States proposes an interim solution in contrast to the zero option. According to the new solution, the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II missiles and low flying cruise missiles will begin, but in a smaller scope than originally expected.

The presence of the NATO member-states ambassadors and also a meeting with them immediately prior to the statement is to moderate the allies' criticism that the United States is making decisions without consulting them. That was the case a week ago when the other NATO member states learned about the U.S. plans for armament in space only from the press. Another speech by Reagan is expected (?tomorrow) in which he will allegedly give details of the U.S proposal.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE KOHL ON ELECTION

LD300708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Helmut Kohl on his election as federal chancellor of the FRG.

HUSAK MEETS WITH VISITING ETHIOPIAN MINISTER

LD301448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Aytenfiso Tekeze-Shoa, Ethiopian minister of mines, energy, and water resources, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial conversation, both sides stated that mutual relations are developing in complete harmony with the principles of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and Socialist Ethiopia signed at the end of talks between the highest representatives of both countries in 1981 in Addis Ababa. They also discussed further possibilities in the development of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations in spheres of common interest.

BILAK MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL

LD301535 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit at the invitation of the party Central Committee. They briefed each other on the present tasks and activities of their fraternal parties and discussed some aspects of their further cooperation.

JAKES CHAIRS MEETING ON FOREIGN TRADE 31 MAR

LD310704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] A political-economic aktiv of leading workers of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade, general directors of organizations of foreign trade, directors of cadre and personnel sections and chairmen of party organizations was held in Prague today. The session was chaired by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

On the agenda were questions of implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee in the sphere of external economic relations with a special emphasis on further perfecting managerial and commercial work. Great attention was paid to personnel work and to improving the membership base. At the same time, the safeguarding of export and import tasks this year and the increase in the efficiency of foreign trade were also discussed.

PRACE REPORTS DATA ON USE OF QUALIFIED MANPOWER

AU281348 Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Mar 83 p 1

[Jana Mandatova report: "What Do the Figures on People's Qualifications Say?"]

[Text] At a press conference held in Prague yesterday, Milan Kysely, CSSR deputy minister of labor and social affairs, spoke about the development of the working people's qualifications and their impact on the job situation in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Despite problems in some places with finding jobs for graduates of secondary and university-level schools, only 442,000 of the 666,000 workplaces in Czechoslovakia requiring university education are filled with employees who have the prescribed education. The situation in jobs requiring complete secondary education is similar. Out of 1,142,000 such workplaces, only 890,000 are filled with employees with the corresponding education. And the data on the use of the working people's qualifications are not very satisfactory either. The best use of their qualifications is made by university graduates working in the health sector and in education. On the other hand, the qualifications of university graduates working in the consumer cooperatives of the Czech Socialist Republic are used only 30 percent.

MINISTER OUTLINES POWER SECTOR'S 1982 RESULTS

AU281244 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of fuels and power: "To Use Fuels and Power With the Utmost Economy; the Social Check Has Yielded Many Valuable Ideas"]

[Excerpt] Our party's Central Committee and the CSSR Government are paying constant attention to ensuring an equilibrium in the fuel and power balance, which is an essential prerequisite for the further development of our socialist society. The fuel and power sector plays an irreplaceable role in safeguarding this task, be it in its capacity as producer, or as an energy consumer. We are fully aware of our great responsibility and are guided by it in our managerial and organizational activities.

Last year the miners of our underground and open pit mines ensured an extraction of 124.6 million tons of bituminous coal, brown coal, and lignite, which was the hitherto largest production figure in the history of the Czechoslovak mining industry.

The miners of all basins deserve credit for this result. By fulfilling their socialist pledges, they overfulfilled their planned tasks and thereby helped to make up for the losses accrued, especially in the first half of the year, in the North Bohemian brown coal mines. The great selflessness of the miners of all coal basins is attested to by the fact that more than 3.2 million tons of coal, that is, 2.5 percent of total production, were extracted during workfree days.

Gas industry employees in 1982 delivered more than 13 billion cubic meters of heating gases, especially thanks to smooth Soviet deliveries, and fully met the needs of the national economy and the population.

The power industry employees, together with the electric powerplants run by industrial enterprises, produced 74.7 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, 1.6 percent more than the previous year. Employees of thermal power stations accounted for 897 million of the 985 million kilowatt hours by which the annual plan was overfulfilled. Displaying initiative, they reduced the consumption of heating oil, came to terms with power generation from lesser quality coal, and made up for the lower production of hydroelectric powerplants.

The first two nuclear power reactors generated 5,840 million kilowatt hours of electricity, overfulfilling the planned production by 490 million kilowatt hours, that is, 9.2 percent. This was due primarily to the fulfillment of the collective socialist pledge of 16 organizations, including organizations run by our sector and other organizations, to reduce work stoppages caused by the exchange of spent fuel.

This is a short account of the results achieved by the employees of the mining, gas, and power generation industries, results that made it possible for the Czechoslovak economy to be supplied with fuels and energy in an organized and smooth manner.

A consequential fact in ensuring fuels and energy is that their acquisition places ever greater demands on our economy. The cost of mining itself is growing -- as a result of the increasingly complicated geological conditions caused by the need to extract coal from greater depths and, in open pit mines, by the increasingly cost-intensive preparatory work.

Another factor that has an impact on the price of energy is the growing actual cost of new fuel-power projects. As is known, investments in the fuel-power complex account for almost 40 percent of all investments in the current 5-year plan.

The great cost-intensiveness of investments is a result of the increasingly difficult localization of new projects, caused by the need to reduce to the minimum the appropriation of agricultural land; of the advancing automation of nuclear powerplants and -- in line with the development in the world -- of their growing operational efficiency; and, last but not least, of the more effective measures aimed at protecting the environment.

Therefore, when we ensure the state's energy needs be making maximum use of domestic energy resources and by developing nuclear power endineering -- as the directives of the 16th CPCZ Congress lay down -- we must realize that this course, which is necessary for objective reasons, entails great demands on the CSSR economy.

An important fact affecting the cost of energy is that the extraction of coal itself is connected with a sizeable consumption of energy. Every ton of coal from underground mines requires energy expenditures of 8 to 36 kg of standard fuel. The mechanization of extraction and the mines' increasing depth markedly raise the energy-intensiveness of mining. In open pit mining, we need 1.9 tons of standard fuel worth of energy for every 1,000 cubic meters of extracted matter. Given this year's task to extract 124.5 million tons of coal and to remove almost 200 million cubic meters of overburden, we will need more than 3.6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity.

Relatively great losses also arise during the processing of the fuel and in the process of acquiring clean [uslechtily] energy. For example, during processing, the extracted amount of coal is reduced by an average of 11 percent. During heat generation, the losses amount to more than 24 percent and during electricity generation in condensing powerplants to almost 70 percent. Losses accrued during transforming and transporting of electric energy represent more than 8 percent of the gross statewide production.

Most of these losses are caused by the laws of physics and by the efficiency of the technology and basic assets with which we work. Therefore, we cannot eliminate them altogether. However, what we can and must do is reduce them, at least partially. The systematic technical innovation of our production technology, responsible and good-quality maintenance, raising the operational efficiency and ensuring great flexibility in production -- these are the specific ways of streamlining and optimizing the consumption of fuels, energy, and propellants in our sector.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ENDS MISSION -- In Prague on 22 March, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Jacques Gaultier de la Ferriere, French ambassador to the CSSR, in connection with the latter's end of tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 83 p 1 AU]

VISITING BULGARIAN MINISTER -- CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received Bulgarian Minister of Chemical Industry Georgi Pankov in Prague on 22 March. They discussed further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, particularly the expansion of the mutual exchange of the chemical industry's products. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 83 p 2 AU]

RECEPTION OF NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR -- Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Nicaraguan Ambassador Aquilles Centeno Perez in Prague on 22 March. "Authorized by his government, the ambassador informed the Czechoslovak representatives about the current situation in his country." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 83 p 2 AU]

HOFFMANN ON REAGAN ARMS PROGRAM, DEFENDING PEACE

LD310117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Erfurt, 30 Mar (ADN) -- The citizens of the GDR have a great responsibility in thwarting all imperialist adventurist wars and in securing peace in the heart of Europe. This was noted by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, referring to the new gigantic arms program announced by U.S. President Reagan in the field of missiles and space weapons as well as the intended stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Hoffmann was speaking at a forum in Arenshausen (Erfurt area). He had previously visited the GDR border troops.

United closely around the Soviet Union, the socialist community of states has the means in its alliance with all progressive and democratic forces to successfully lead the fight for peace. For the socialist armed forces and also for the GDR border troops this means defending the socialist gains with great alertness and combat readiness, Hoffmann said, and protecting the GDR state border reliably, for peace requires secure borders.

AGREEMENT WITH FRG ON TRANSPORTATION OF USSR GAS

LD301343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN) -- On the basis of the declaration of consent given by the GDR Government to the Government of the FRG and the conditions agreed on 11 February 1982 by the heads of delegations from the GDR, the USSR and the FRG/Berlin (West) -- Ruhrgas AG/Gasag -- negotiations took place on transporting natural gas from the USSR to West Berlin via GDR territory. The talks were concluded on 30 March 1983.

As a result, a corresponding basic treaty was signed between the nationally owned Verbundnetze Energie combine and Ruhrgas AG of the FRG. The agreement creates prerequisites for deliveries of natural gas from the USSR to West Berlin beginning at the end of 1985.

The agreement is of significance for the future long-term development of relations between the sides concerned, especially in the field of industry and trade, and serves the further implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence in Europe.

The concluded agreement still requires approval by the relevant authorities of the partners concerned and is due to come into force by 1 September 1983.

GDR-ETHIOPIA ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN BERLIN

AU301156 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday the sixth meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia was opened in Berlin by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the joint economic committee. The Ethiopian delegation is headed by Addis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and for central planning as well as member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE]. The joint economic committee is discussing measures to further deepen economic and industrial cooperation and expand trade between the two countries.

Mittag Meets With Tedla

LD301528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN) -- The further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia was discussed on Wednesday by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Addis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Executive Council of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia of Socialist Ethiopia. The political and economic relations between the two parties and states were praised in a talk which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Addis Tedla expressed thanks for the constructive cooperation and emphasized that the GDR has helped Socialist Ethiopia in many ways.

Stoph, Tedla Hold Talks

LD310715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Addis Tedla, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, have praised the high level of political and economic relations between the GDR and Ethiopia. The two politicians met in Berlin today for a talk which was held in a friendly atmosphere and charactertized by joint basic anti-imperialist interests.

They expressed the conviction that this development will continue and further deepen through the implementation of the agreements reached at the sixth meeting of the joint economic committee. Willi Stoph announced the GDR's readiness to continue to assist and support the Ethiopian people in their self-sacrificing struggle to consolidate their state politically and to build up the national economy.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH SRV LEGAL DELEGATION

AU301352 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 28 March Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and SED Central Committee Politburo member, met with the delegation of the SRV People's Supreme Court, headed by its president, Pham Hung, which is visiting the GDR. In the exchange of views Horst Sindermann reported on the manifold activities of the GDR working people to further implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He underlined the efforts for further increasing order and security, for the reliable protection of the socialist achievements and the strict observance of the laws of the worker-peasant state.

The guests from the SRV praised the cooperation between the two countries as a concrete contribution to deepening the fraternal relations and to implementing the joint aims of the states of the socialist community. The partners in the talk agreed that the preservation and securing of peace is the most important political task. The talk was attended by Heinrich Toeplitz, president of the GDR Supreme Court, Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council, as well as by the SRV ambassador to the GDR.

LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU281252 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday the Libyan delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]-GDR Friendship Society headed by its president, Muhammad Mahmu al'Hinazi, ended its 1-week stay in the GDR. Muhammad Mahmud al'Hinazi assessed the visit as a further step for deepening the friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the two states and peoples. He praised the achievements of the GDR in building a society free from exploitation, and its foreign policy aiming at securing peace. In this connection the president spoke out in favor of deepening the friendship of the SPLAJ with the socialist states, in particular, the Soviet Union.

FDGB, PORTUGUESE TU COOPERATION COMMUNIQUE

LD261126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon, 25 Mar (ADN) -- The FDGB and the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers [CGTP] have called for the earliest possible convening of the fifth European Trade Union Conference. In a joint communique issued at the end of a visit to Portugal by an FDGB delegation in Lisbon on Friday, both sides stress that during the talks, which were conducted under Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Armando Teixeira da u Silva, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the CGTP National Council, both class organizations were in fundamental agreement in their analysis of international problems and of the situation in the international trade union movement.

The FDGB and CGTP condemned the imperialist policy of arms buildup and expressed their deep unrest about the consequences that could arise for all Europeans from the deployment of new nuclear weapons. It is urgently necessary that a serious and constructive dialogue should begin at the international level, in order to end the insane arms race and to create the conditions for a true and controlled disarmament.

The FDGB pointed to the significance of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries, and their positive reply to the Swedish Government's proposal to create a zone in Europe free of tactical nuclear weapons. Stress was laid on the GDR's readiness to make available its entire territory for such a zone, with due regard for the principle of equality and equal security.

The CGTP decisively rejected a possible deployment of nuclear weapons in Portugal and the use of Portuguese territory for aggressive acts against other peoples. The two trade unions strongly declared their active solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Middle East, southern Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, and racism.

A cooperation agreement was signed between the FDGB and the CGTP for the years 1983-84. The FDGB delegation began its journey home on Friday.

PAPER DETAILS EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

AU301249 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Mar 83 p 4

[PAP report: "Emergency Program for Saving Fuel, Energy, and Materials and for Using Scrap Materials"]

[Text] Achieving the goals set by the national socioeconomic plan depends on a broad improvement in economic management. In a situation of limited possibilities, increasing the economy supply of fuel, energy, and materials is of greater social importance than ever before, and in a situation where imports and investments are restricted, it is also socially important to make economic use of individual resources.

The savings program which has been published is a comprehensive one and concerns the saving of fuel, electricity, materials, labor, and work time, as well as budgetary savings.

The emergency undertakings foreseen in the program are meant to enable straightforward savings to be made which demand organizational activity, greater discipline and an increased sense of responsibility from all bodies of the national economy, at every job and in citizens' daily life.

The condition behind implementing the program is for all enterprises and economic organizations to actively join in the work of implementing it, and to make appropriate use of economic-financial instruments, including taxes, credits, and discounts, as well as correct price differences among specific materials. The program foresees the following:

Saving Coal and Heating Oil

-- Saving coal and mazuth in cement works by using old tires during the heating process. The ministers of construction and construction materials industry and of materials management are responsible for supplies of used tires to cement works and will see to it that furnances are suitably adapted in good time, by 1 July.

-- Cutting down on the use of coal by the Polish state railroad. It is planned to tighten supervision over railroad traffic in order to make it smoother; restrict the "coasting" of locomotives to a minimum, increasing the net load of trains and withdrawing worn-out steam locomotives from use. The minister of transportation is responsible for carrying out this task by 30 April.

-- Withdrawing from use road vehicles which consume more gasoline per 100 km than the permissible level. The minister of transportation and individual voivodas are responsible for carrying this out by 30 April.

-- Making full use of the capacity offered by road transportation. This task, for which the commander in chief of the citizens' militia is responsible, will be carried out by tightening the controls of the citizens' militia, the voluntary citizens' militia reserve and road transportation inspectors, and by supplying interested parties with the right information and opinions. The deadline for carrying out this task is 31 March.

-- Laying down the most economical speed limit for various types of trucks and vans, and imposing the requirement to display this information inside the vehicle. This task should be carried out by 31 March, and the minister of transportation and voivodas are responsible for it.

-- Making it compulsory to know how to drive economically. Units which organize driving courses will make the appropriate changes in training programs and drivers' license examinations. The minister of transportation is responsible for this task, to be carried out by 30 June.

-- Introducing or sharpening fuel consumption norms for vehicles used in construction. Tougher controls on fuel consumption will be introduced by 31 March. The minister of construction and construction materials industry is responsible for this task.

-- Sharpening control over the use of fuel in units of the socialized economy possessing their own fuel bases. It will become compulsory to carry out periodical checks, and the chief inspector of the energy economy is responsible for introducing this requirement.

-- Saving used greasing agents by organizing their collection from users and their recycling. The minister of chemical and light industry is responsible for carrying out this task by 31 May.

Saving Heat

-- Saving heat in dwellings, production halls and other places, among other ways, by making windows and doors in apartments, staircases and production halls draft-resistant. The following ministers are responsible for this: administration, local economy and environmental protection; metallurgy and machine industry; chemical and light industry; and domestic trade and services.

-- Saving the heat given off by open-hearth furnaces for heating purposes by construction boilers. The minister of metallurgy and machine industry is responsible for carrying out this task by 1 January 1984.

-- Utilizing the gas used in Bessemer converters. The deadline for this is 1 January 1984. The body responsible is the minister of metallurgy and machine industry.

Saving Electrical Energy

-- Saving electrical energy in households by making changes in the production of light sources. The ministers of metallurgy and machine industry and of domestic trade and services are responsible for carrying this out by 31 May.

-- Restricting the lighting of shop windows and neon signs. The minister of domestic trade and services will issue guidelines and instructions to trade outlets by 31 March.

-- Eliminating unnecessary lighting of staircases inside buildings, residential squares, parking lots and streets, among other ways, by installing equipment to switch off lights automatically. The minister of administration, local economy, and environmental protection is responsible for this.

-- Reducing the electrical energy used by railroads. This should be achieved by thriftiness in running electrically driven trains. The deadline for implementing this task, for which the minister of communications is responsible, is 30 April 1983.

-- Conserving electrical energy by optimally adjusting low-consumption induction electric motors developing the power of 0.06-250 kw. The chief inspector of energy management, who cooperates with the ministries concerned, is responsible for the implementation of this task by 1 January 1984.

-- Increasing the use in households of local fuels (timber, peat and lignite), which will be encouraged by allowing people to use forest timber for burning on the authority of state forest administrations (the deadline for this is 30 April 1983); by putting together suitable packages of burning timber and selling them in shops for heating materials (the deadline for this is 30 September 1983); by increasing the use of peat and decreasing the supplies of coal where peat can be used (the deadline for this is 30 September 1983); and by reducing coal supplies to the places in which lignite is extracted (the deadline for this is 30 April 1983). The ministers of forestry and timber industry; domestic trade and services; and mining and power industry are responsible for implementing this task.

Conservation of Nonferrous Metals

-- Conserving zinc by curbing the dipping method of zinc plating and by expanding the electrolytic and spray methods and conserving tin by replacing linking materials made of tin and lead by linking materials made of cadmium. The minister of metallurgy and engineering industry is responsible for implementing this task by 1 July 1983.

-- Conserving aluminum by curbing the use of aluminum sheets for wrapping and by using other wrappers. The minister of materials management cooperating with the ministries concerned is responsible for implementing this task by 1 June 1983.

Conservation of Farm and Forestry Produce

-- Reducing losses in equipment and produce in storage and improving the effectiveness of the consumption of green fodder in farming. The ministers of agriculture and food economy and of metallurgy and engineering industry are responsible for implementing this task by 1 January 1984.

-- Expanding the domestic base of natural raw materials of fiber. The minister of agriculture and food economy is responsible for implementing this task by 1 July 1983.

-- Expanding the household cultivation of vegetables and other garden plants and the breeding of small animals such as rabbits, poultry, sheep and goats. Organizational, legal, and material conditions will be created to promote this cultivation and breeding. The ministers of administration, local economy, and environmental protection and of agriculture and food economy are responsible for implementing this task by 30 April 1983.

-- Exploiting lumber from broken windbreaker trees and trees destroyed by worms. The minister of forestry and timber industry is responsible for implementing this task by 31 March 1983.

Increasing the Use of Recycled Materials and Scrap

-- Recovery and secondary use of all glass jars and containers by ordering all shops and procurement points to collect all kinds of glass jars and containers by 30 April 1983; by organizing the collection of glass jars and containers from shops and procurement points by 30 April 1983; and by ordering enterprises to use primarily recycled glass jars and containers in current production by 30 April 1983. The glass jars and containers that cannot be recycled should be used as scrap for smelting in glass mills by 31 May 1983. The minister of materials management of domestic trade and services and other ministers concerned are responsible for implementing these tasks.

-- Increasing the recovery of metal tins containing food, paints, varnishes, shoe polish, and so on and using them as scrap for smelting in foundries. The ministers of materials management; administration, local economy and environmental protection; and metallurgy and engineering industry are responsible for implementing this task by 31 March 1983.

-- Increasing the recovery of used plastic wrappings and other plastic products. The task of recycling this plastic scrap and the deadline for it is the same as in the previous paragraph, and the ministers of material management; administration, local economy, and environmental protection; and chemical and light industry are responsible for it.

-- Increasing the purchases and use of waste paper by the paper industry. It is planned to set up a mass of mobile points for purchasing waste paper in exchange for market goods in demand by 31 May 1983; to organize collections of waste paper by administrations and self-government groups in housing settlements during spring and fall house cleaning campaigns; to use Boy Scouts and other youth organizations to collect waste paper by 30 April 1983; and to increase waste paper collections by schools by 30 April 1983. The ministers of materials management; administration, local economy, and environmental protection; education and upbringing; and forestry and timber industry are responsible for implementing these tasks.

-- Increasing the purchases and use of second-hand clothing and rags. The implementation and deadline for this task and the ministries responsible for it are the same as in the previous paragraph.

-- The utilization of all kinds of food scraps (stale bread, potato peels, bones, and suet): Plans are being made to organize collections in residential areas and, among other things, for suitable containers to be placed on staircases (by the 30 April 1983 deadline), making it the duty of block administrators to organize regular collections of these scraps by state and private livestock breeding units (by the 30 April deadline) organizing school and plant canteens, collecting food scraps and ensuring their regular collection by state and private livestock breeding units (by the 30 April 1983 deadline). The implementation of this task is the responsibility of the minister of materials management, together with the ministers of administration, local economy, and environmental protection, agriculture and food economy, education and upbringing, as well as domestic trade and services.

-- Prolonging the life of tire treads by developing tire retreading and recycling capabilities. The ministers of materials management and of the chemical industry and light industry are responsible for the implementation of this task.

-- Water economy. Plans are being made to make it the duty of block administrators to regularly check domestic water supply systems and the event of discovering leaks to repair them at once (by the 31 May 1983 deadline). Moreover, plans are being made to begin the process of installing water meters in households by 1 January 1984, as well as to increase water meter production. The minister of administration, local economy, and environmental protection is responsible for the implementation of this task.

Other measures foresee:

-- Increasing the participation of schools in collecting regenerated raw materials as well as chestnuts, acorns, herbs and so on. The minister of education and upbringing is responsible for making it the duty of school governors, by 30 April 1983, to promote joint school self-management body and youth organization collections.

-- Asking the Home Management Committee and the League of Polish Women to promote savings in domestic households by organizing a wide range of courses on proper use, conservation and repair of clothing, footware, household appliances, and so on, preparing advice and publishing brochures containing concrete examples of improving household budgets and on the efficient and correct utilization of cleaning agents. The task of implementing these tasks belongs to the Home Management Committee as well as the League of Women.

-- Introducing the sale of small cans of paint and varnish as well as other goods which are bought by the public in small quantities. The minister of materials management is responsible for implementing this task in conjunction with the interested ministries.

PZPR CC SECRETARY VIEW ECONOMIC ILLS, INFLATION

AU221219 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 19 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Jerzy Kleer and Andrzej Mozolowski interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda: "We Must Conquer Inflation" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The socialist state must act as a guardian and as an economist, but in what ratios? Has it been possible to maintain the right ratios?

[Answer] If I am to literally understand this question, I would have to state above all that the state must not be a guardian rather than an economist, and vice versa. The state must have an active influence on production and on distribution, making allowances for the relationship between the two. This goes without saying. The state's role as a guardian has a bearing on the distribution of production. I suppose that what you want to know is whether the distribution of production does allow for excessive incomes accruing from various benefits and not from actual work. The present situation is that people who do not work at all acquire much too much of the national income for distribution. This weakens the motivational functions of wages and triggers everything that negatively affects productivity and so on.

[Question] Does this mean that social benefits in our country are too large?

[Answer] When I speak of excessive incomes of the people who do no work, I have in mind social benefits and the very extensive system of allowances in kind and various workers benefits. As for social benefits as such, the problem is that their range has been excessively extended and not that individual benefits are too high. You are hard put to claim that, for example, old age pensions in our country are too high...

[Question] Speaking of the crisis, the contradiction between the official ways of overcoming it and the implemented egalitarian slogans is astonishing. As long as things in general are discussed, everyone supports strong motivations for effective work, but when things are discussed in detail everyone wants to get "an equal share."

[Answer] I profess most strongly the principle "like work, like wage." Extreme egalitarianism kills productivity and would greatly hinder the overcoming of the crisis. Yet it is true that only some plants did work out motivational wage system last year. The remaining plants stuck to "equality" to satisfy everyone, to ensure that no one could claim to have been bypassed.

[Question] No one is for extreme egalitarianism because every extreme is absurd. What we want to know is how far egalitarianism is feasible, or rather necessary in wage mechanisms.

[Answer] The party defined its stand on this at the ninth congress. It made clear its position on how far the lowest, medium and highest wages should differ. Of course, such differences may change in the long run. Within these limits I am all for differences in wages because the economic reform cannot be effective without them. But we should bear in mind that, all in all, the increase in wages was decidedly too rapid last year and was not correctly related to increases in productivity What greatly disturbs me is the growing gap between public expectations and the potential to fulfill them. Public expectations continue to grow much faster than our realistically assessed economic potential. The public wants more money because its living standards have slumped. Plant managements often succumb to such demands and in some cases use development funds for additional payments. People have far too little knowledge of the extent to which our economy has broken down and of the inevitable consequences of this for our living standards. They have far too little knowledge of the different conditions under which we will have to make good the time we have lost. They do not realize that it will be necessary to use other methods of economic management than was the case in the seventies. Large sections of the cadre continues to think that supplies will radically improve within a year on 2, and that it will be possible to increase employment and investments in the old way. That is, they think that the thing to do is to somehow survive, keep the people on the go until the moment when supplies improve, and pay them as much as possible, obtaining funds and ensuring profitability through increased prices. The cadre seems not to realize that it is necessary to raise production by improving work organization, reducing costs, conserving materials, and so on. Not everyone seems to have realized that there can be no return to the development as practiced in the seventies. As for manpower, its losses are so large and the demographic situation such that we cannot even dream of substantially increasing manpower resources in the next few years.

[Question] Is it really necessary to increase these resources?

[Answer] This is the rub. It would not be necessary to increase them, provided productivity would go up. You should know that industrial productivity has dropped 10 percent and building productivity 23 percent. Building trades are experiencing particular difficulties. Productivity in our country has never been high. Its additional slump in 1980-81 was considerable. This slump was only due in part to bad supplies or ineffective management. The other reasons for low productivity are poor work organization, feeble wage incentives and the excessive expansion of the system of social benefits and allowances in kind, all of which reduce more and more the importance of work as a factor in earning a living. There are many reasons for this, but most of them are subjective and can therefore be eliminated by management at various levels and by work forces. It is now urgently necessary to increase productivity and rationalize employment -- that is, to make it more flexible by reducing it where it is excessive (such excesses are enormous in many plants) in order to reinforce those branches of industry that truly suffer from manpower shortages and yet are most productive.

[Question] Which branches above all?

[Answer] Light industry and some sectors of the heavy and machine industries.

[Question] Much has been said most recently about the excessive incomes of the private sector -- handicrafts and the enterprises run by Poles from abroad. It seems that the noise about this by our mass media is completely out of proportion of the importance of this problem and that it is helping effectively to distract public opinion from genuinely crucial issues.

[Answer] The economic significance of this problem throughout the national economy is not considerable, but its social significance is great because the public is especially sensitive to it. The party must in no case make light of this public sensitivity.

You see, there are enterprises run by the Poles from abroad which make speculation profits (which is an easy thing in our market deprived of competition) and there are dishonest artisans who make illegal fortunes. This offends one's sense of social justice and the principles that are valid in the socialist state. That is why our party takes the view that this must not be tolerated, which does not mean that we want to reduce the role of the private sector in our economy. This sector is useful, has its permanent place in the economy, and is certainly no danger to socialism. However, it is necessary to control its incomes (as is done the world over). To be able to control them, we must know what they are. That is why handicrafts must register their incomes, a duty that has provoked so many protests.

[Question] Yes, we agree, but we cannot help noticing that the recent general alarm raised by the mass media about excessive incomes, illegal fortunes, profiteering, and so on (which, although harmful, are just marginal and superficial phenomena) continues to distract the public's attention from the most important problems.

[Answer] We must see everything in correct proportions, and I think we see things this way. It would be dangerous to create artificial "enemies." It is also necessary to inform the public in such a way that it is able to properly see and evaluate these phenomena. This is the task of the mass media, which no doubt should be better able to educate the public in this regard as well. At the same time, however, we must not fail to appreciate the considerable negative social effects of the phenomena in question, even if their economic significance is proportionally small.

[Question] What is your view about the burdens imposed on private farming?

[Answer] Well, the land tax, which has not been changed for many years, has ceased to play any economic role. That is why the new tax must make allowances for the differences in farming at individual farms and stimulate production. Work is going on this new tax, in line with the resolutions of the recent PZPR-ZSL plenum. I wish to stress one thing: The aim of the taxation system (and of the system of farm produce prices and of the prices for farming equipment) is not to take money away from farmers, but to induce thme to produce more, to rationally use land and industrial production means to sell more farm produce to the state.

[Question] What about the economic reform? In theory everyone is for the reform, but in practice some people continue to waver, some are afraid, some regard the reform as something uncomfortable, and some as something too difficult....

[Answer] This is probably natural. After all, changes in the system of economic management are revolutionary and universal and signify something new that has to be learned and become accustomed to, and that requires deep changes in one's perception. It is impossible to do this overnight, or even within months. Most managing cadres are decidedly for the reform, have fallen in love with independence (even that which is still restricted by the crisis) and are not afraid of responsibility. What is often misunderstood is the need for a severe fiscal regime, anti-inflationary measures, efforts of the center of power to discourage enterprises from seeking profits in the market in balance, in monopoly, and so on.

[Question] This is at the level of enterprises. What about the center of power? Are all the people there convinced that the reforms must be implemented? Where is the greatest danger to it?

[Answer] Not "where," but "what." This danger exists in the exploitation of the reform's results in a way that is inconsistent with the reform's intentions. After all, the reform merely creates conditions for a more rational economic management and provides new opportunities. The exploitation of these opportunities depends on the people who work at various levels of production, especially in enterprises.

Of course, it is necessary to modify the individual solutions of the reform and to tighten the fiscal regime, but in the final reckoning enterprises themselves will have to decide whether to use their powers to reduce costs and increase productivity or to comb regulations for loopholes to enable them to produce inflationary money instead of goods.

[Question] We have discussed dangers to the economic reform. What is the greatest danger to the economy as such?

[Answer] It is inflation, which is problem number 1. Under the conditions of large-scale inflation there can be no question of effective solutions to our economic problems. Under such conditions the systems of motivation are suspended or operate feebly, the effectiveness of economic management is low, the quality of products decreases, monopolies continue to consolidate, and the bad market gains in strength. That is why we must focus all our efforts on anti-inflationary measures. We have actually spoken about them indirectly when discussing economic reform, the state's function as a guardian, and the limits of egalitarianism. Briefly, our struggle against inflation is like this: First, to stimulate market production to the maximum, while gradually changing the structure of industry; second, to make it less easy for enterprises to acquire money, which must be obtained by reducing costs and increasing productivity and production; third, to make increases in individual work more dependent on increases in individual productivity and to keep a tight rein on investments; fourth, to introduce severe savings in budgetary units; and, fifth, to follow a suitably flexible policy of prices, I stress the fifth point because this policy can be followed only at this stage. All this is necessary to ensure that increases in prices can be limited to a few percentage points annually. We should expect that although not a pleasant prospect, such increases will take place even over longer periods of time. [sentence as published]

[Question] Increases of only a few percentage points? This sounds extremely optimistic....

[Answer] Only such increases under the conditions that the first four requirements are fulfilled, which, of course, depends not only on the center of power, but also on all enterprises and institutions.

[Question] The fulfillment of this program calls for efforts and sacrifices. What can you promise the people in return?

[Answer] That within 3 years foundations of a good market will be created with all the associated benefits, that supplies of goods will increase 22-24 percent, and that rationing, except for meat rationing, will disappear. Just this.... Is this perhaps too much?

[POLITYKA] It depends on one's requirements...

[Gorywoda] Like investments, we must reduce requirements to a reasonable size.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, 3-YEAR PLAN DISCUSSED

AU231156 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Mar 83 p 3

[Tomasz Bartoszewicz article: "Exports as a Prerequisite for Imports"]

[Text] It is more difficult to plan foreign trade than any other sector of the national economy. This is due to the fact that however technically possible it is to determine the quantities of the goods we intend to export and import, it is sometimes difficult to project the fluctuations of prices on the world market. This problem arises particularly in relation to our turnover with capitalist countries.

The idea of two payment areas in foreign trade is used for planning and accounting purposes. The first payment area includes the countries whose accounts are settled in transferably or clearing roubles (the last apply to certain socialist countries not belonging to CEMA). The second payments area, on the other hand, includes all the other remaining countries, which in practice means capitalist countries, both developed and developing, as well as the two socialist countries with whom we settle our accounts in freely convertible currency -- Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China. (In the case of the latter our accounts are settled in clearing system while our payment currency is Swiss francs.

In accordance with the central annual plan for 1983, our exports to countries from the first payments area should amount to Z465 billion, or indeed, as much as exports brought us last year. However, in 1985 exports should increase in accordance with the assumptions of the 3 year plan, to Z584.6 billion.

The growth in exports to countries from the first payments area is expected to be parallel with the growth of imports from these countries. This is ensured by the maintenance of a trade debit balance which amounts to about Z80 billion a year.

On the whole, then, one can say that in our turnover with CEMA countries we are expecting a growth in turnover by about Z240 billion during 3 years with an equal rise on the side of both exports and imports. The implementation of export tasks should also be made easier due to the fact that already last year we reached the level planned for 1983, and judging by the results of the first 2 months of 1983, the export growth trend is continuing. In the opinion of certain experts, the measures to promote exports to CEMA countries sometimes work in such a way as if to allow room for growth and the need may arise to adjust them in a certain way. This particularly involves exports to other CEMA countries, except the USSR, where we cannot, in essence, count on our additional exports being balanced out by purchasing goods which are essential to the national economy.

However, the assumptions of the 3-year plan and our turnover with countries from the second payments area look different. Since in 1983, our exports to these countries amounted to Z421.9 billion, it should be Z470 billion by 1983 and to Z626 billion by 1985. Therefore, in a 3-year period, the growth in exports should bring in over Z200 billion.

The planned growth in exports is a prerequisite for the potential growth in imports from Z391.6 billion in 1982 to Z500 billion in 1985. The difference betwen the money obtained from exports and the money destined for imports is intended to pay off part of the credit we owe.

However, the situation in our political and economic relations with the majority of capitalist countries is such that the plan should be regarded solely as a minimum export level, since it may occur that the assumed extent of this may be subject to substantial adjustments. There are a number of reasons for this.

First, in the central annual plan for 1983, credits from capitalist countries amounting to Z67.2 billion have been projected. Whether we can really obtain credits for this sum under the present circumstances is now in question.

Second, the planned credit and interest repayments are only meant to repay 500 private banks with whom we have established the principle of spreading out the repayments of the so-called nonguaranteed credits, as well as our debt to Brazil. However, the debts resulting from the so-called guaranteed credits we owe 15 capitalist countries have not been paid. This is because the governments of these countries refused to conduct talks with us on the postponement of the repayment deadline.

And finally, third, the export plan was prepared on the basis of 1982 prices. The current international market situation, particularly the drop in the price of crude oil, make it necessary to make a downward adjustment. It is apparent even today, for instance, that it is difficult to expect to maintain the price of coal to date in the light of a drop in heating oil, which is a substitute fuel for coal.

Present threats mean that planned exports, particularly to the second payments area, must be regarded as only a minimum plan which must come up to expectations as failure could cause catastrophic results for the entire national economy. Let us remember that the nonimplementation of the exports plan will lead to a reduction in imports, and this will cause a subsequent fall in production.

Everything depends, therefore, on production for exports and the degree to which its priorities are exploited. In order to export, it is first of all necessary to produce goods which are in demand on the world market.

It is also necessary to emphasize that the draft plan does not foresee that the country's debts will be settled. On the contrary, their further growth is anticipated mainly because of the partial repayment of the interest on the credits we owe. The draft plan foresees that our combined debt to capitalist countries will grow from Z2147.4 billion (as recorded on 31 December 1982) to Z2710 billion in 1985. An increased debt to socialist countries from Z254.8 billion to Z477.5 billion is also anticipated.

It is being projected, therefore, that during the duration of the 3-year plan, foreign trade will continue to be the main "open gullet" of the economy. However, this is not the fault of the plan itself, but the effect of the extremely thoughtless economic policy conducted by our country during the seventies.

FORMER SOLIDARITY FIGURE GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCE

LD302055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] The trial of Anna Walentynowicz has ended in the regional court in Grudziadz. She was accused of organizing protest actions in the Gdansk shipyard and of activities that constituted the breach of martial law after its imposition. The court found Anna Walentynowicz guilty of committing the deeds of which she had been accused. She was sentenced to 1 year 3 months imprisonment and a Z16,000 fine. The court has suspended this sentence conditionally for 3 years, and the period of temporary arrest counts as part of the imprisonment. The verdict is subject to appeal.

Walesa Attends Trial

NC301330 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 30 Mar 83

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Excerpts] Grudziad, Northern Poland, March 30 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, was in court to give moral support as a spectator when the trial of Anna Walentynowicz, one of his colleagues, resumed today after a break of two weeks.

Mrs Walentynowicz is charged with continuing trade union activities after the proclamation of the state of siege on December 13, 1981. She is alleged to have taken part in the next two days in a protest action at the Lenin dockyard, Gdynia, and urged the help of the dock fire brigades to battle against an assault by militiamen.

Mr Walesa said later he was ready to drive Mrs Walentynowicz home later today to Gdansk, 100 kms (60 miles) north of here. He also told newsmen he was glad that Andrzej Konarski, a member of the Solidarity presidium, had given himself up to the militia as it meant that he had decided not to set himself up as a clandestine "centre of decision" in opposition to Solidarity's Provisional Coordination Commission (TKK) headed by Zbigniew Bujak and backed by Mr Walesa.

REAGAN PROPOSAL TO 'BALANCE' MISSILES REPORTED

LD302348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 30 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan today, Wednesday, proposed to the Soviet Union an agreement under which the number of missiles and warheads sited in Europe would be balanced off.

The proposal starts from the assumption that the Soviet Union already has over 350 most up-to-date missiles, with corresponding numbers of warheads installed and aimed at Western Europe, while the U.S. does not have any such missiles in Europe.

It follows from Reagan's proposal that the USSR and the U.S. should reach agreement on the number of missiles and warheads which the two sides should have in the future, and this should be the first step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

The White House is looking forward towards receiving a proposal from the Soviet Union concerning the number of missiles and warheads, but in case it does not come up, the U.S. delegation in Geneva could present its suggestion.

Reagan made it clear that what is involved is an equal level of nuclear warheads on both sides.

As the White House has interpreted it, an equilibrium in nuclear arms urged by the U.S. does not take into consideration the nuclear bombs which exist in the arsenals of the British and French Armed Forces.

He said that the U.S. delegation in Geneva would be ready, on May 17, when the negotiations resume, "to explore any serious Soviet suggestions".

VISIT OF GREEK COMMUNIST OFFICIAL BANIAS

Received by Vidic

LD282307 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's League of Communists and Greece's Communist Party (of the Interior) have laid emphasis on their mutual wish for further promotion of bilateral cooperation.

The above wish was emphasized during the talks today, Monday, between Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), and Yannis Banias, secretary-general of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior), now on a short visit to Yugoslavia on an invitation from the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. During the talks, information was exchanged on the activities of the LCY and the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) internationally and on trends in the world's workers movement.

Meeting With Ribicic

AU301515 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Yannis Banias, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior).

At the meeting views and information were exchanged on the state of and prospects for the development of relations between the LCY and the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior). Mitja Ribicic and Yannis Banias also discussed trends of the international communist and workers' movement.

GDR'S BOEHME MEETS WITH M. RADOVIC 29 MAR

LD300655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (ADN) -- Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for higher and vocational education and member of the SED Central Committee, was received by Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Belgrade today. The friendly talk focused on the development of the education system in the GDR and Yugoslavia and on possibilities for deepening cooperation between the two countries. There was also an exchange of experience on the activities of the SED and the LCY in this sphere.

During a talk with Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, the two men discussed the growing role of science in economic development. They noted the benefit which scientific cooperation brings to both economies. For this reason cooperation in areas which bring rapid economic advantage is being given particular attention.

Hans-Joachim Boehme also had consultations in the Serbian Republican Committee for Education and Physical Culture and at Belgrade University. This morning he laid a wreath at the grave of former Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

RELJIC SPEAKS AT CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES

LD301200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- Stagnation of production, accelerated growth of inflation, a high level of expenditure, and large commitments vis-a-vis foreign countries are the basic characteristics of economic trends at the beginning of this year. This was stressed by Luka Reljic, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, in his report at the session today of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. The conditions for the implementation of economic policy have also been changed because not all our 1982 commitments vis-a-vis foreign countries have been met despite the fact that $4.5 billion of our debts have been paid off.

This is why, Reljic said, economic developments and the effects of economic policy measures must be unceasingly monitored so that, depending on requirements, additional measures can be presented. Luka Reljic then stressed that there are initial results in arresting negative tendencies, especially in exports, energy saving, and in personal and investment expenditure. However, they have not made it possible to curb unfavorable developments in the most important sectors, in which respect the fall of industrial production is of most concern. For this reason it is crucial that the planned structure of imports be carried out -- that is to say, that the import of equipment be reduced to the envisaged level.

Reljic also pointed out the need for an energy balance sheet to be submitted as soon as possible and to improve the economic position of the oil industry and of coal mines. Speaking about expenditures, he stressed that it is essential to reduce it to the agreed level, while in the area of social policy the lowest income sector of the population must be protected.

In the field of investments, resources must be channeled into priority completion of the industrial objects which can contribute to stepping up exports and reducing imports, Reljic stressed. He drew attention to the fact that some banks continue to give priority to investments at the expense of current reproduction and of consumer goods purchases.

After drawing attention to enormous pressure to increase the prices of virtually all products and services, Reljic stressed that further upward shifts in this area must be frustrated, except in cases where disparities are conspicuous. The federal secretary for market and general economic affairs also spoke of the maintenance of our country's foreign liquidity, stressing that additional mechanisms and measures must be laid down which will ensure the implementation of the planned volume of exports and of the payment of our commitments vis-a-vis foreign countries. Apart from that, the most important thing is for the flow of foreign currency to be contained within the limits of the agreed balance sheet.

Further on Chamber Session

AU300758 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Aleksandar Vlajkovic interview with reporters Bozidar Veljkovic and Olivija Rusovac on sessions of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 30 March]

[Text] Both chambers of the SFRY Assembly held sessions throughout the day. Delegates in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces discussed the economic trends at the beginning of the year. Luka Reljic, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, gave an introductory report on this. Our assembly reporters Bozidar Veljkovic and Olivija Rusovac are in our studio.

[Vlajkovic] Colleague Veljkovic, please tell us first what was the most important aspect of Luka Reljic's speech.

[Veljkovic] Briefly, that everything is not going the way we agreed at the end of last year and the way it is inscribed in the resolution on the country's development. The foreign exchange and dinar illiquidity is more serious than we imagined. Industrial production is falling. In January and February, it was 0.3 percent lower than at the same time last year. We are having difficulties bridling investment expenditures. Even certain banks give priority to investments over current reproduction and the purchase of consumer goods.

Exports to the convertible currency area are 18 percent higher, while imports are 24 percent lower than at the same time last year. This is less than planned. The inflow of foreign exchange in all fields is lagging, and for this reason it is necessary to halt the entire outflow of foreign exchange. The cost of living is rising. There are many who do not carry out their tasks.

[Vlajkovic] We suppose that prices were also discussed.

[Veljkovic] Certainly. Prices continue to increase and there are great pressures for this tendency to continue. Reljic said that earlier, associated labor had demanded higher prices, while now the sociopolitical communities have also joined in this demand. Delegate (Semsudin Levic) said in the discussion that since prices are increasing in an uncontrolled manner, it is necessary to control not only the price policy, but all those who demand and approve higher prices.

[Vlajkovic] Let us single out some of the other views voiced in the discussion.

[Veljkovic] For instance, Berislav Sefer disputed the results achieved by the devaluation of the dinar in October of last year and the usefulness of the current policy of a floating rate of exchange for the dinar. The monetary situation must be studied in detail. Everything leads to the conclusion that the federal administration must be strengthened by cadres and must be prepared to perceive and resolve the current situation.

[Vlajkovic] Let us return to prices, because they were greatly discussed.

[Veljkovic] You mean as Delegate Krsta Avramovic did who said that if the increase of prices were to continue then all the expected results could be seriously jeopardized, including the results in earned income, its distribution, the level of consumption, and the standard of living. However, since prices are directly connected not only with spending, but with production, the price policy was presented today as an exceptionally important factor in implementing the goals of the resolution.

Dusan Vaskovic asked whether we have the correct criteria, criteria that we need, or more precisely whether we have the measures which can encourage greater production and productivity. Slobodan Gligorijevic asked the question: Can the economy carry the burden of all the measures that we have adopted?

Inflation is becoming the basic factor of instability. The policy of a firm rate of exchange for the dinar is one of the ways out. In a situation in which the price of the dinar is constantly changing, and this means that the price of everything that is imported is constantly changing, we at the same time are keeping the prices on the market under control. Under such conditions, Slobodan Gligorijevic said, production is extremely uncertain because its effects are uncertain. The economy cannot tolerate this.

A special problem, Milutin Jovicevic said, is the dinar impoverishment of associated labor. Delegate Ilija Djukic asked where all the money is: There is no money in the economy or in the banks, while citizens are short of it too. At the same time there are no goods in stock. Dinar illiquidity is perhaps becoming a greater problem than the shortage of foreign exchange, Djukic stressed.

[Vlajkovic] Colleague Rusovac, these remarks made by the delegates are practically a criticism of the report submitted by Luka Reljic on behalf of the Federal Executive Council.

[Rusovac] It is precisely for this reason that Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, called on members of the Federal Executive Council to join in the discussion. Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, took advantage of this opportunity. He said that the delegates knew earlier that the first quarter would be exceptionally difficult, not only because foreign loans had not yet been utilized, but because we began this year with great problems. For instance, contrary to previous years, we had no foreign exchange reserves at the beginning of the year.

[Vlajkovic] Does this mean that one should not judge the year according to what it was like at the beginning of the year?

[Rusovac] My personal impression is that Borislav Srebric, in assessing the results in the economy this year, is an even greater optimist, which could not be said for the preceding speaker, Luka Reljic. Srebric said that at this moment the stagnation in the economy should not be assessed negatively because this is the most that the economy can yield under the present material conditions. Because of foreign loans -- at least $4.5 billion have been approved -- we have the opportunity to revive production more quickly. For this reason, Srebric said, it would be inconceivable for the stagnation in economic activity to extend beyond mid-April.

[Vlajkovic] According to Srebric, what is the most important thing to do now?

[Rusovac] The most important thing would be to utilize the loans in the shortest possible time, and this is the task of the basic organizations of associated labor, chambers, and banks, and, least of all, of the Federal Executive Council.

The second problem which Srebric stressed a great deal is whether we are capable of utilizing these loans in the correct way. He expressed doubts about this. I will quote him: "I am not certain that changes have begun which will ensure that, on the basis of the loans obtained, we will create more foreign exchange and repay the loans." What is involved are, therefore, changes, primarily in spending, because the further impoverishment of the economy cannot be allowed. In this respect, Srebric and the delegates fully agree.

[Vlajkovic] Who should bear the greatest burden of such a turning point?

[Rusovac] According to Borislav Srebric, primarily investment spending so that the standard of living is affected as little as possible.

[Vlajkovic] The Federal Chamber also held a session. The law on surpluses of the sociopolitical communities was on the agenda.

[Rusovac] Following a rather long and complicated preceding period, the proposal for amending and supplementing the law on surpluses has finally been expeditiously adopted, according to the solution offered by the Federal Executive Council, that is, that general expenditures, or the budgets of the sociopolitical communities, can increase 11 percent, while common expenditures, or the budgets of the self-managing interest communities, can increase by 13 percent. Pension and other social payments are exempt from this restriction.

This solution will be applicable until 30 June. For the first quarter, the position was adopted that expenditures in the budgets of the self-managing interest communities and the sociopolitical communities cannot be greater than the average expenditures in the first 3 months of last year. As regards the increase in the general and common expenditures for the entire year, the position contained in the resolution, according to which expenditures must increase 10 index points less than income, will be applied.

The session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will continue tomorrow, at which time conclusions should also be adopted.

[Vlajkovic] Thank you, Colleagues Rusovac and Veljkovic.

ZAGREB COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES

LD310639 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] The Zagreb Assembly Executive Council held an emergency session today at which it accepted the conclusion drawn by the Croat Executive Council yesterday that changes in the prices of housing and communal services should be agreed on a broader social basis with fuller cooperation by the sociopolitical organizations and communities. It is necessary to consider again the possibility of subsidies for the prices of housing and communal services and public municipal transportation so that the burden of higher prices is not borne in full by associated labor. In Zagreb's case this means that the Town Community for Prices will postpone its approval of the new price list for all the communal organizations with the exception of the Zagreb electric streetcar enterprise because this work organization is already selling workers' season tickets at the new prices as it is the start of another month.

If possibilities are found to ensure additional sources of subsidies for public municipal transportation prices, it is not impossible, stressed Bogdan Tomasic, president of the Zagreb Assembly Executive Council, that prices will be lowered.

During the discussion it was further stressed that the executive councils of the municipal assemblies and territorially restricted sociopolitical communities will not be able to find more efficient and longer-term solutions on their own without mutual consultations and contacts with the republican organs.

SERB LC PRESIDIUM ASSAILS STATE INTERFERENCE

AU310943 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 83 p 3

[D. Drazic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Mar -- It is essential that the work on the long-term program of economic stabilization be completed as soon as possible. The tasks determined so far must be submitted to the public immediately and the discussion should no longer be restricted to the Commission [of the Federal Social Councils for Economic Stabilization]. The preparations for the long-term program of economic stabilization have been going on for too long, and it is time that the proposed changes be submitted to the public, particularly since it is sufficiently clear that its basic change has to do with more realism in income. This will demand radical changes in behavior. However, considerable political preparations are needed for this.

This is only one of the conclusions expressed at the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia today. The session discussed the activities of the League of Communists of Serbia in implementing the tasks of the third and fourth sessions of the LCY Central Committee and the second session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. It was chaired by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

Expanded Role of the State

Slobodan Milosevic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, in his opening speech pointed out the measures that should be taken in the coming period. One of them -- the long-term program of stabilization -- has already been mentioned. Another conclusion is that there can be no stabilization without actual changes in the present relations of the economy and other social factors.

In fact, a turnabout is necessary between the state, on the one hand, and associated labor, on the other. The state (the republic, the provinces, the communes) has in many cases undoubtedly entered into problems with which it should not have been dealing, and it has neglected fields which, in the nature of things, it should discuss and decide upon. Instead of caring about the respect for the rules set once and for all, the emphasis of the work of the state organs has been on frequent changes of the rules, and the republic, the provinces, and the communes often appear as a factor or an arbiter in situations where there is no place for the state (investment, integration). In other words, prices, taxes, and contributions are administratively fixed; there is interference in distribution accords and so forth.

At the session today it was particularly pointed out that it is necessary to shift attention from spending to production. The first step in turning toward production undoubtedly lies in the field of primary distribution.

We must once again draw attention to some unsolved questions, the answers to which are becoming late, Ivan Stambolic said. This must be done because these questions are of exceptional importance for the League of Communists, as well as because even in the League of Communists, we still lack the necessary level of unity which would ensure that we reach these answers more quickly. This relates, above all, to ordinary distribution and the workings and functioning of the market. In this connection, Stambolic stressed that administrative measures (the freezing of prices, restrictions on credit, imports and the like) cannot pull us out of the economic crisis, but we still keep principally to this administrative field.

Sinan Hasani stressed that thanks to the discovery of internal reserves and the elimination of subjective shortcomings, the economy of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is keeping to the planned rate of industrial growth. The initial results are very encouraging.

MAMULA ADDRESSES BELGRADE DEFENSE CONFERENCE

AU301512 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] A conference on topical problems of defense training and preparation of all structures of the system of all-people's defense outside the Armed Forces is being held in Belgrade. Mijusko Tomic reports:

Opening the conference, Colonel General Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, stressed that the Armed Forces are not, cannot, and should not be the proponent of the overall training of society. Rather, these proponents are all social subjects which implement their joint interest in this field through a more complete joint and agreed division of obligations, responsibilities, and costs, while respecting, in doing this, the special interests of specific features of the individual narrow sociopolitical communities and subjects of society.

Participating in the discussion, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said that we have achieved a mass participation in the training and preparation for all-people's defense, but we cannot be satisfied with the quality of training and preparation. Adm Mamula particularly pointed to the fact that our exercises are predominantly directed toward an outside enemy and that we are training to a lesser extent and facing less the practical solutions of the situations which could arise from the enemy's activity within the country.

Mamula also stressed that a diversity and different approaches exist in the training programs. We also face a shortage of professional, good quality literature, as well as of cadres. The conference is continuing.

LCY PRESIDIUM CONDOLENCES ON COLAKOVIC DEATH

AU310731 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The telegram of condolences sent by the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the Colakovic family says among other things:

In the most difficult days for our peoples and nationalities, Comrade Rodjko [Rodoljub Colakovic] was in the front ranks of the organizers and fighters of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution. He fulfilled his party and revolutionary tasks with the bravery and consistency of a great revolutionary and Communist. His revolutionary spirit and his faith in the ideals of the workers class could not be destroyed either by persecution or tortures in the dungeons of old Yugoslavia. He came out of them with an even firmer conviction and resolution to continue his struggle.

HODZA ON LCY ROLE, ALBANIAN 'AGGRESSION'

AU261450 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1830 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Speech delivered by Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency of the SRFY, at a meeting of Communists at the Obilic Mining Center in Kosovo of 25 March 1983 -- recorded]

[Text] The role of the League of Communists at present cannot be what it was in the past. It was not the same before the war, it was not the same during the national liberation war, and it is not the same today. This role has changed and is changing in accordance with the situation in the world, circumstances in the country, and the concrete circumstances in Kosovo. But we must never forget what is of primary importance, what constitutes the essence of the matter at a given time. And today this lies in the fact that the League of Communists is now the revolutionary vanguard in the socialist construction of society based on the foundations of self-management. From this viewpoint, the League of Communists is an integral part of the working class and of the other working people. At the same time, the League of Communists is that force which occupies a central place in the ideological and political orientation of our society.

The question of strategy and tactics, which must be viewed in dialectical unity, is one thing, and the question of the method of work is another. However, this method constitutes the essence of everything, and no one should dare forget or disregard it. When we keep this in mind, then we can more easily find a way out of contradictory events, those contradictory social processes and problems which daily confront us. Why do I stress this? Above all, because there are people who deny the role of the LCY as a whole and, particularly, who deny the role of the League of Communists of Kosovo, because there are small groups and individuals who, through various lies and deceits, wish to impose themselves on us as "representatives of the working class," as a sort of "new vanguard of the working class" and of some of our nations and peoples, trying to adorn themselves with frequently demagogic, leftist, and false Marxist, Marxist-Leninist, communist and other such labels. On the other hand, under existing circumstances when we are confronted with numerous problems, which are certainly not easy, the League of Communists of Kosovo has been exposed to pressures and even to powerful blows from almost all corners. Those making the biggest noise are those who operate from the positions of Greater Albania, the Greater Albanians, with whom we have been clashing since the early days of the national liberation war, and are continuing to clash today. Even after the war and up to now, particularly more recently, these people have caused us great harm.

In 1981 the Communists in Kosovo were confronted with a very well organized, aggressive, and unscrupulous attack by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. But many now say that the Communists have not only repulsed this attack, but have defeated it. They have broken it. This attack was designed to unmask the League of Communists of Kosovo, to destroy the existing sociopolitical order and to threaten all the achievements of national liberation and of our socialist revolution in Kosovo and to destabilize the positions of the SFRY.

The Communists and other subjective forces in the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo did not find it easy to meet this escalation, all the more so because the enemy's aggressiveness was covered up in a very perfidious manner, under the mask of the struggle for the "rights of the Albanians and their national interests." Owing to insufficient activity and the lack of vigilance of the Communists, particularly of the leadership of Kosovo, an atmosphere was created which gave the impression as if in fact the [words indistinct] of the Albanians in Kosovo and in the other areas of Yugoslavia in which they live. As if anyone prevents them from enjoying all the national and social rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law.

But we must see reality clearly, and this reality is totally different.

The fact is that this escalation of Greater Albanian nationalism was being organized for a long time during the so-called post-Tito period. It gained momentum particularly during March and April 1981. The Communists and other subjective forces in Kosovo found themselves confronted with a rude and unscrupulous aggression by hostile forces. A very tense and exacerbated situation was created in this way, under the pressure of widespread propaganda and brutal actions intended to disrupt peace and order, together with the attempt to include as large a number of people as possible in this escalation, particularly young people. The slogan "Kosovo-republic" was only a ploy, a lie intended to win over people who were insufficiently informed and vacillating. The true intention was to destroy and divide Socialist Yugoslavia, the community of all nations and peoples of this country. Parallel to this, the League of Communists of Kosovo, particularly the people in the leadership, were and are being attacked allegedly because they had "betrayed their own people." All kinds of labels were stuck to people who have given their all and who are doing their utmost today so that Kosovo may remain what it is and what it should be: Tito's Kosovo, the homeland of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Moslems, Turks and other members of the equal and fraternal nations and peoples living on this soil, people who are making great efforts to lead the Albanians out of that known medieval Ottoman backwardness, to lead them out of ignorance and poverty.

In addition to this, it is frequently forgotten that the Kosovo Communists found themselves not only under the attack of these hostile and thoroughly indoctrinated nationalists and irredentists, but under the attack of the broad and very well-organized propaganda from Albania. Talking about this, this is a special war being waged against us by Albania. What I want to say is that those engaged in this war are not only the Sigurimi [security service] and the entire Albanian intelligence service, but the very powerful and highly developed information media, particularly Tirana Radio and Television, as well as their press. The entire diplomatic corps which carries out its activity precisely in this direction is also involved in the struggle against Kosovo, in the struggle against Yugoslavia. While the League of Communists of Kosovo found itself under such great pressure by Albanian nationalism and irredentism and confronted with Enver Hoxha's Greater Albanian claims, the events in Kosovo also contributed to the rising of other nationalisms, which also directed their attacks against the League of Communists of Kosovo. What we have said from the beginning, in 1981, has been confirmed -- namely, that the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism would incite Serbian, Montenegrin, Macedonian and other nationalisms. The Communists in Kosovo -- Albanians, Montenegrins, Serbs and others, but particularly the Albanian Communists -- were made out to be the major culprits for all that happened in Kosovo. It is even being said that they are supposedly poisoned by nationalism and chauvinism. They are being branded as inefficient and so forth. From this viewpoint, many events caused by the activity of Greater Albanian nationalists and irredentists were given and are even now given particular publicity. At the same time, we were also confronted with the sowing of doubts about the determined course of the League of Communists of Kosovo, about its determination to fight resolutely against Greater Albanian nationalism. It is obvious that this is only part of the other nationalisms, which, in this context, are questioning all our victories, particularly those pertaining to the development of Kosovo and the affirmation of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

We were also confronted with such perfidious efforts directed allegedly [words indistinct] against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, but which in fact were bringing water to the mill of the nationalisms, Albanian and others, as well as the other enemies of Yugoslavia, by trying to deny everything that has been guaranteed to the nations and peoples of Yugoslavia, particularly the Albanians in Yugoslavia, in the Constitution and other state and political acts implemented in practice in all the areas of Yugoslavia inhabited by Albanians.

Even people in our own ranks were not completely immune from these influences. None of us has ever denied that there are renegades in our own ranks, as well as people who vacillate. Instead of analyzing all this, together with the other circumstances and dangers that we are confronted with and must defeat, many "responsible people," not to mention certain public information media" have succumbed to the inclination of finding fault among the Kosovar Communists and other subjective forces in Kosovo for all evils. Instead of encouraging the Communists and other subjective forces, thus enabling them in the full sense of the word to mobilize fully and engage themselves in the struggle against the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, some people -- incited and enjoying the full support of the leadership in Albania -- preferred to make remarks, reasonable or unreasonable -- and I am talking here about the unreasonable ones -- precisely about those Communists in Kosovo who had clashed tooth and nail with Albanian nationalism. This suited some people well, particularly those Kosovar Communists who fell from the ranks of our struggle during the process of differentiation. But in connection with this I would like particularly to stress an important fact, namely that the subjective forces in Kosovo enjoyed the full support of the Communists and all other progressive forces in our country, primarily that of the leadership of the federation, then that of the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, of the leadership of the other socialist republics and of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Vojvodina. This was a very great encouragement to use in the determined struggle that we have waged and continue to wage. Certainly, as you know, it was not easy for us, but we can say that we have honorably accomplished our duty, although we have not yet completed it. This gives us the strength and determination for an even more resolute struggle against all antisocialist and anti-self-management manifestations and against all hostile elements. Thus, it was not the Communists in Kosovo who passed through the test, the maturity test -- as someone said some weeks ago in an interview with the journal INTERVIEW. Those who were tested were those Communists who were not vigilant and who did not work as they should have. The League of Communists of Kosovo was the first and consistent fighter in unmasking Albanian nationalism and irredentism, but also in the unmasking of all other nationalisms which believed that they could benefit from this situation to raise their heads. The Communists and all the other organized socialist forces and the overwhelming majority of our working people and citizens have achieved very great results. I will not speak about these results. I have spoken about them several times and we must not forget what we have achieved. We started from a very low level, from the Ottoman feudalism that we inherited from the Turks and from the old Yugoslavia. Today we are building the most modern socialism in existence. We are building entire cities, entire streets, magnificent buildings, entire railroads, factories employing thousands of workers -- things that our fathers did not even dream of, in fact, even we ourselves could not have dreamt of attaining such levels in our younger days.

We did not permit ourselves to be diverted from the road of self-management socialism, from the road of equality, brotherhood, and unity. We all showed our readiness to defend the valuable fruits of our national liberation struggle, the revolution, and our socialist construction. Albanian nationalism and irredentism were unmasked primarily as enemies of the construction of socialism and self-management. The overwhelming majority of the organizers and supporters of that hostile work were captured and handed over to the courts where they answered for their evil doings in accordance with our laws. In the majority of cases, the hostile organizations were uncovered and defeated. Undoubtedly, past events also uncovered numerous and not unsubstantial weaknesses: insufficient vigilance and an inadequate knowledge of political events and movements, particularly with regard to distinguishing between what is national, what is national affirmation, on the one hand, and what is nationalist, on the other. Various careerists and opportunists were uncovered in our own ranks. We are still not completely rid of them. But it is a fact that these manifestations are an exception, that the League of Communists is up to the level of its historic responsibility. It showed once again that it is only a powerful revolutionary leading force, but that it was able to prevent vacillations despite the fact that it was exposed to numerous attacks from many quarters.

We are all convinced that the Communists of Kosovo are characterized by a clear position, that they are fully conscious of the road they are following, they are conscious of the difficulties they are confronted with and their historic role. There are and there cannot be any dilemmas here. Enver Hoxha and his nationalist and irredentist propaganda is trying to sow doubts and undermine confidence among the Yugoslav Communists, particularly among the Albanian Communists in Yugoslavia, allegedly because they are not fighting in the interests of their own Albanian people. But neither Enver Hoxha nor his diabolical propaganda can shake the confidence of the working class and the Albanians in Yugoslavia in their own Communists. As in war time and in the period of postwar construction, today, too, they have been and have remained determined to follow Tito's road. What I think we must analyze more, we Communists, in our own ranks, and what I think we must correct as soon as possible, is the question of the effectiveness of our action. We must without fail become much more effective from an action viewpoint, not from the viewpoint of embellished discussions, but from the viewpoint of good effective work, from the viewpoint, that is, of our action and of a more determined struggle for the ideals we are fighting for and for a better life, which we must turn into reality. We must further strengthen our ranks and mobilize all our forces to implement the platform for consolidating brotherhood and unity and the unity of all our nations and nationalities in Kosovo, that is the Kosovo platform, which has been [words indistinct] of Yugoslavia, which has been approved by the 12th LCY Congress and has become the documentary material of that congress. We are now in peace time, this is not war time, but courage and resolution are always needed, in war time and also now in the period of the construction of socialist self-management, particularly now, when relations throughout the world have become extremely exacerbated, when no one knows what tomorrow may bring. In the same way, we need courage and determination to clash and fight tooth and nail, openly and without compromise, against all that is backward and reactionary, all that hinders the more rapid social development, progress, and elevation of living standards. We must particularly clash with and fight resolutely against all forms of nationalism and chauvinism. We must do concrete work in this, and not only speak about it. We need no declarations here, what we need is concrete action. There can be no coexistence with reactionary ideologies or with nationalism and chauvinism. What we need is a concrete, clear, and determined struggle in all environments and everywhere. Communists have been, are, and must remain at the foundations of this struggle, without fail. But for this struggle to be successful, we must also work more seriously on our political and ideological elevation. Let us not forget, and I must say that some Communists have completely forgotten, that they cannot be good Communists unless they elevate themselves politically and ideologically. Only such Communists can play their role as members of the most revolutioanry and progressive party, the LCY, Tito's party. Communists must always be conscious of their historic role and responsibility. Not only Communists, but the working class also, as the most conscious part of society, as a direct factor of the force and cohesion of the other strata of society in the construction of socialism and self-management, has its historic role, which must be reflected fully not only in the creation of material goods, that is, in production and in the distribution of incomes, but also in all our social and political life.

Comrades, the influence of Communists cannot just be limited to activities in production and in the distribution of incomes. It must be present in all pores of life of the working class. And now I am going to say something about our working class. Our working class is new and qualified, but composed of the peasantry. It has brought many elements of the mentality of peasants into the ranks of our workers. Like Communists who must exert influence, so our working class, too, must exert influence in the environment where it works and lives, since it is the most progressive class, the most revolutionary class. Therefore, you Communists who are working in this milieu here, who live and operate here, must without fail emancipate yourselves in all meanings of the word from many elements that you have brought from your homes and villages, from the milieu where you have lived.

The proletariat is the proletariat. It has its revolutionary role, but also its revolutionary principles. The Communists must influence the direction to be taken by our entire society. Do not forget that Kosovo is still a village. Altogether we have 190,000 workers, but not all of them are fully active in this respect. No, I am not talking about production now, I am talking about their role as the most progressive class. And I therefore want the working class to play a much more active role in influencing people and in introducing the mentality of the working class and of the proletariat. It is necessary to fight petty bourgeois mentality, as well as the mentality of the clans and clan leaders, the mentality of the village. We must look at the general interest and at the general culture as being the main thing, human relations, good intranational relations, brotherhood and unity -- these are the important things we must look at, as well as mutual trust. We must be aware that we can create only when we are united. The Albanians in Kosovo could not be happy if the Serbs were not here too. Nor could the Serbs be happy in Kosvo without the Albanians. The fact is that they are strongly linked to each other. We Communists must say this everywhere and publicly, not only when we meet like this but also at sports events, weddings, in the street, in the village, everywhere. This is the direction we must take. This is our ideal, our road.

One more thing: You cannot and must not remain on the defensive. True Communists must always remain on the offensive. [Words indistinct] the Greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism escalated on us, putting us on the defensive. We must get out of being on the defensive and go on the offensive. The past 2 years have shown what it means when Communists are on the offensive. [Words indistinct] stabilization in Kosovo. That is why we cannot remain on the defensive, but on the offensive. [Words indistinct] I am considerably occupied with work and cannot come to meet and see you. I pledge this to you: Do not remain on the defensive, be on the offensive. Everything that makes us Communists, revolutionaries [words indistinct]. Therefore, use your influence wherever you are operating, use it in a positive way, in a revolutionary way and destroy everything that hinders us in this direction [words indistinct] everything that is backward, primitive, every legacy left to us by the past primitiveness of ancient times.

KOSOVO'S SUKRIJA VIEWS NATIONALISM, PROBLEMS

AU252050 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium tonight addressed the Pec political aktiv about the current problems of implementing the conclusions of the last plenum of the LCY Central Committee. Communists must wage a resolute struggle against all kinds of resistance to economic stabilization, against negligence, against running away from the set tasks and against every open opposition to the stabilization measures. They must check in good time everything that has been done.

Our obligation is that politically independent, nonaligned and self-managing Yugoslavia remain economically independent as in the past. For this reason we must regularly meet our debts abroad even under the price of great self-denial, Ali Sukrija said, emphasizing that the funds invested in economic development must be utilized consistently, in a self-managing manner and economically. No one has the right -- no organization or institution, no social political community, ranging from the commune to the federation -- to spend what has not been earned or what does not exist. This must be the rule of behavior. Economy must be carried out not only on large investments, but everywhere, even on those things that may appear small.

All kinds of usurpation of social resources must be cut short and its proponents must be politically and legally prosecuted, regardless of who they are or who is involved and what position they hold.

Ali Sukrija also advocated the involvement of Communists and all social forces against all forms of pressures aimed at increasing prices, as well as an increase of exports and a reduction in imports, in accordance with the adopted stabilization policy. He called on Communists of the PEC commune to energetically oppose every form of appearance of nationalism and irredentism and to eradicate them at their roots. This struggle can be successful if the Pec and Kosovo Communists would be united on the whole and if everyone in his circle would resolutely oppose every individual case of nationalism. In this struggle there must be no concessions to opportunists and to those who disdain the actions of the League of Communists. Such people must make up their minds, and one must clear things up with such people so that we know which side they are on," Ali Sukija said among other things.

KOSOVO, MONTENEGRIN LEADERS HOLD TALKS

AU241707 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] A Montenegrin delegation is visiting Kosovo today. The highest Montenegrin and Kosovo leaders held talks on the current political and economic situation and determined the directions of their further cooperation. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, made the appraisal that the political situation is returning to normal in Kosovo. As a result of the great efforts of the League of Communists, the relationship of forces has changed and the enemies can no longer count on success. However, Hasani warned, we will continue to have to deal with the enemies. The hostile elements in our country and abroad are striving to consolidate themselves and unite in a movement for a republic of Kosovo in Yugoslavia. Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Presidency, said that Yugoslavia's enemies have calculated that Kosovo is the sensitive spot in this country and he declared that no one can count on breaking up Tito's Yugoslavia.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency, noted that the irredentists also had their followers among some individuals in Montenegro, something that encouraged revanchism in that republic from the positions of Montenegrin nationalism which, however, failed to assume any large proportions, thanks to the actions of the League of Communists. Speaking about the growing tension in the relations between our country and Albania, Djuranovic warned that Tirana wants to internationalize its irredentist goals.

Many concrete issues were also discussed in the talks between the Montenegrin and Kosovo leaderships. It was stressed that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is causing concern. It is the unanimous view of both leaderships that the problem of using the flag of the Albanian nationality in our country must be solved by a joint agreement without any labeling. It was concluded that the economic cooperation between Montenegro and Kosovo is inadequate and that it does not correspond to the real possibilities. Only one self-management agreement on the association of labor and the pooling of resources has been concluded so far. The relations between Kosovo's Trepca combine and the Montenegrin mines of Suplja Stena and Mojkovac have not been regulated. It was also stated that there are great possibilities for cooperation in culture, science, and education.

The view from the talks between the two leaderships is that now, as in the future, economic stabilization must occupy a central place in the activities of the progressive forces of the republic and the province.